

TO EXEMPT MARRIED MEN; COURT UPHOLDS DRAFT

President Wilson is going to modify the draft regulations as applied to married men.

This was forecast yesterday by a source close to the White House. From the same source it was learned that the President's idea of how the law should be carried out in this respect will be made plain before the week ends, probably in the form of a letter to Secretary of War Baker.

Fathers To Be Exempt.

The following modifications of the regulations will be among those to be suggested, it was said last night: 1—Men with dependent children will be exempt in every case unless they are unable to care for them. 2—Men who are the sole support of their families will be exempt. 3—Men who are the sole support of their families will be exempt. 4—Men who are the sole support of their families will be exempt.

Women Who Once Worked.

2—Because a woman worked before marriage it will not follow that her husband will be refused exemption on the ground that she can go back to work and take care of herself. The President is said to have decided that the exemption, as now being applied by local boards on Gen. Crowder's instructions, works grave hardships in many cases. A woman's health may not be as good as before marriage, and what is still more important, she may not be able to get a position of the character she had when wedded. In other cases, she may be a professional woman, and her exemption would be a hardship on her family.

3—Married men owning their own business or engaged in the professions, such as doctors, lawyers, architects, etc., will in all cases be exempt. The President is said to have decided that the exemption, as now being applied by local boards on Gen. Crowder's instructions, works grave hardships in many cases. A woman's health may not be as good as before marriage, and what is still more important, she may not be able to get a position of the character she had when wedded. In other cases, she may be a professional woman, and her exemption would be a hardship on her family.

ROW NOT TO HALT COMFORTS FOR NAVY

League to Supply Sailors Through Washington Women.

One phase of the controversy between Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, was cleared up last night by Col. Thompson when he made arrangements to keep supplies for sailors flowing steadily along, despite the ban of the Secretary.

The league will continue to supply garments and comfort articles for the men of the Navy, but instead of passing direct from the league to the department, the supplies will be sent to Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, 1216 Sixteenth street northwest, who, acting as an individual, will forward them to the Navy Department.

"It is absolutely unimportant through what channels the garments reach the sailors," Col. Thompson said, in a statement last night, "but it is important that they shall receive them."

Articles intended for the Allies shall be sent, as heretofore, Col. Thompson said, to the Comforts Committee of the Navy League.

The Navy League, it is announced, will continue to furnish the members of the Woman's Section of the Navy League, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other women interested with knitting instructions, pictures, samples of wool, etc., and will act for donors in purchasing wool.

United States Judge Denies Habeas Corpus Writ, Ruling that Act to Raise Army Is Constitutional.

The draft law has been upheld in the first test of its constitutionality. Judge Emory Speer, United States Judge for the Southern District of Georgia, handed down at Mount Airy a decision to this effect. He rejected applications for writs of habeas corpus for two registrants, Edward Liberty Jones and John Story, who had been arrested for their failure to obey the law.

Are Soldiers Slaves?

Application for the habeas corpus was made on the ground that the law violated the Thirteenth Amendment. This provides that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as punishment of crime, when the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction."

In his decision, Judge Speer says: "To agree to this contention we must conclude that the soldier is a slave. Nothing could be more abhorrent to the truth, nothing more degrading to that indispensable and gallant body of citizens trained in arms, to whose manhood, skill and courage is, and must be, committed the task of maintaining the very existence of the nation and all that its people hold dear."

Rests on Constitution.

Finding against the contention—which has had widespread propaganda circulation—that it is unconstitutional to send the drafted armies to foreign soil, Judge Speer rules: "The sole additional ground of the petition is that by the common law it is the right of petitioners to remain within the realm, and that this right should now be held to relieve them from military service beyond the borders of the United States. The reply is that the common law, that is, the common law of England, cannot be applied to the United States or its people. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and it is the duty of the courts to uphold it."

It remains to be determined whether the Constitution has conferred authority on Congress to enact this law. Clause 2 of article 1, section 8, of the Constitution empowers Congress "to raise and support Armies."

PERSHING ON WAY TO INSPECT FRONT

Leaves with Petain for Tour of the French Lines.

By DANIEL DILLON, Staff Correspondent, International News Service. American Field Headquarters, in France, Aug. 20.—Gen. Pershing is on his way now to inspect the French front. He left last evening with Gen. Pershing and Gen. Petain made a tour which will consume several days. The American general was extremely pleased with his inspection of the American forces yesterday. Gen. Pershing and Gen. Petain made a whirlwind tour of the American camp. The French leader came here on a special train.

MORE GOLD FOR JAPAN.

New York, Aug. 20.—Subtreasury has transferred \$250,000 by telegraph to San Francisco, representing an equal amount of gold to be shipped to Japan. Gold coin to amount of \$700,000 was withdrawn from Subtreasury for shipment to Spain.

"CHOOSE, THIS DAY WHOM YE SHALL SERVE."



JAPS TO STAND WITH AMERICA

Mission to Convince U. S. of Its Country's Good Will.

Japan will stand by the United States to the end of the war—and after. She will ask no money; no material, no equipment. She will exchange pledges of national, lasting friendship.

Arrives Here Soon.

These are the outstanding aims of the forthcoming visit of the Japanese mission, which is expected to arrive here soon, and were outlined yesterday by a source close to the Japanese Embassy. He made these points:

1. The mission is one of sentiment. Japan, which is not in the slightest need of assistance, either financial or material. The mission will convince the Washington government of this.

2. Documentary evidence will be produced to show that Germany has spent vast sums in Japan and in the United States, to create ill-feeling and suspicion on both sides and bring about war.

3. Japan will support the United States to the utmost extremity during the war and after it. The mission hopes to take steps to obliterate international trouble makers.

German Hopes.

It was said at sources close to the Japanese Embassy here last night that the Germans have already predicted that as soon as the United States got into trouble with Mexico or any European power, Japan would throw her power into the scale against the United States.

Nothing of the sort has happened. It was pointed out that the fact that Japan had exactly the opposite effect, so far as the Japanese government has been concerned, in the fact that since the United States declared war on Germany, Japan has been co-operating more actively than ever with the allies.

It is also pointed out here in an authoritative manner that the German propaganda, coming from abroad, which has charged that Japan is not actively co-operating with and supporting the allies is disproved by the fact that Japan has a squadron of thirteen of her finest destroyers in the Mediterranean, and a large number of her finest cruisers patrolling the ocean routes and conveying ships of the allies laden with merchandise from Australia to Suez, at which latter point the destroyers take up the patrol work to Gibraltar.

PRESIDENT MAY SETTLE STRIKE

Personal Intervention by Chief Executive in Labor Troubles Predicted.

Fear that the strike of the New York Shipyard employees may spread to shipbuilding plants in other parts of the country and operate seriously to retard delivery of vessels needed for the war, probably will lead to the personal intervention of President Wilson, in event of failure of Federal conciliators to settle the controversy.

Secretary of Labor Wilson last night took steps to bring about the return to work of 12,000 men who left their posts in New York shipyards, demanding an increase in wages. The men demand a raise of 50 cents a day.

Sends Mediators.

Following a conference between the Secretary and his associates at the Department of Labor, it was announced that Secretary Wilson immediately would send mediators to New York to confer with the shipbuilders and the men.

Officials felt confident that a general strike, which union officials threaten to call unless the shipyard workers are given more pay, can be prevented. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is lending hearty cooperation to government officials in the negotiations.

Federation mediation was determined upon following recommendation made by President O'Connell and Secretary Berry of the International Metal Trades Union.

Take No Action.

Officials of the Department of Justice and Labor took no action concerning the strike of the members of the Industrial Workers of the World in four far Western States. Latest reports from Washington, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon showed that possibly not more than 2,000 had answered the strike call. Attorney General Gregory declined to issue any formal statement as to the course the department will take but it is understood that for the present he will rely upon State authorities to handle the problem.

With the military authorities adopting drastic methods by detaining the strikers for an indefinite period, view of officials is that the strike plan will collapse. The reports showed that the I. W. W. strike thus far has had no serious effect in retarding work in the construction and agricultural industries.

HUNS MASS RESERVES ALONG RUSSIAN FRONT

Shift Men from France and Other Lines to Eastern Battle.

(By the International News Service.) Petrograd, Aug. 20.—In competent military circles in Petrograd there is a belief that the Germans are assembling their reserves taken from France and also many soldiers of the eastern front into the region of Posen and Okna in order to cut the communications between France and the other wing operating on the front of Posen.

PLAN BIG FLEET OF DESTROYERS

United States to Have the Largest Number of This Fighting Craft.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced last night that he planned to make the torpedo boat destroyer fleet of the United States the largest in the world—even greater than that of England. He believes the destroyer the greatest weapon against the submarine.

Conferences were held yesterday with twenty-five of the big shipbuilders of the country, with the view to determining just how fast this type of vessel can be produced for the government. While little was said after the meeting, it is understood that each man was approached on the possibility of doubling his plant capacity.

Daniels Wants Destroyers.

It has been known for some time that the Secretary believes the destroyer is the most effective weapon in submarine warfare. He believes their cruising radius, their speed, their quick control, and their flexibility make them the most deadly foe of the undersea craft.

Great numbers of the fast destroyers make the water almost safe. "If we get what we want," Secretary Daniels said after the conference, "we will have more destroyers than any other nation in the world, including England."

More Efficient Than Cruisers.

The determination to substitute destroyers for submarine chasers was reached some time ago as it became evident that even the best of the chasers were not as efficient in a sea way as are the destroyers. The one difficulty now standing in the way of a huge destroyer production is the supply of high speed engines, boilers and reduction gears. The Navy Department says that the facilities for building the hulls are ample. It is believed that the hulls are now being fabricated on standardized plans at the big steel plants and assembled at navy yards and certain private shipbuilding plants.

Destroyer convoys are a necessity for the transport of large fleets of either warships or merchantmen. As our navy grows more efficient in a sea way, the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the advent of the other commissions from the United States allies in the war.

The commission was escorted by the mayor's reception committee through a "Golden Way" along Fifth Avenue, and thence to the "White Way" of Broadway.

They were housed at the Biltmore. Tomorrow the commission will be the mayor's reception committee through a "Golden Way" along Fifth Avenue, and thence to the "White Way" of Broadway.

BELGIAN MISSION ARRIVES AT NEW YORK

Visitors Escorted Through "Golden Way" of Fifth Avenue.

(By the International News Service.) New York, Aug. 20.—Headed by Baron von Moncheur, the Belgian Mission came to New York tonight. Although the visitors from the heroic little kingdom had accepted that simplicity mark their reception, they were given the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the advent of the other commissions from the United States allies in the war.

WILSON HODS PEACE SOLUTION

Democratic Germany Only Basis of Negotiations, Officials Believe.

Semi-official opinion here has apparently crystallized on these forecasts of the President's reply to Pope Benedict.

The reply will await a conference of the allies, but the attitude of the United States will in no manner be constricted by determinations of the allies as to dispositions of European territory necessary to peace.

The sine qua non upon which the United States will consider the cessation of hostilities will be the liberalization and democratization of Germany herself.

This is only semi-official opinion. The men with whom the President advises directly are maintaining the most remarkable barrier of silence on all matters relating to peace. But it is an opinion so universal among those who are in a position to sense the direction in which the administration moves that it is regarded as important.

The President has continued to devote himself to the problems of price fixing to the exclusion of all other matters. While he is thus engaged no one ventures to discuss peace. The whole matter has been left to the President alone in a most unprecedented manner.

President Has Answer.

The President is believed to have induced this attitude on the part of the Cabinet and Congress only because he has been able to assure them that he has a satisfactory solution of the peace problem.

The delay fits nicely into the President's plans as outlined. It will permit of the conference of the allies held by Lord Robert Cecil in London. The President, who does speak, will speak with a country more united behind him than is the country of any other chief executive or ruler.

The very simplicity of the demands of the United States will also give them a force which the demands of the other allies may lack. They may be considered at first glance more difficult of attainment because the complicated question which the rest of the entente is endeavoring to solve. But the democratization of Germany is said to be in the President's opinion the real solution of all of the real things which the allies may quarrel over.

Must Restore Belgium.

The one exception to the rule against interfering in European politics today, attributed to the administration, is the restoration of Belgium. This exception is made not because of interest in Belgium herself—that interest is sentimental and not political—but because the violation of Belgium was the most striking instance of Prussian militarism as regarded for all law.

In the demand for destruction of the power of the German imperial family is seen the automatic attainment of the things for which all the allies are fighting. The personnel which began this war, the administration believes, this war will express the belief that all other questions may be easily and equitably solved.

HUNS ASK RUSSIANS TO CEASE FIGHTING

Fire Bombs Filled with Peace Pleas at Russ Trenches.

(By the International News Service.) The Russian front continues to fortify their positions, digging trenches and constructing seemingly impenetrable forts. Over many of the Teuton trenches which are waving a white flag, the Russians to fraternize. However, the Germans do not venture into the open, manifestly in fear of the Russian artillery, which plays a certain role upon their trenches at the slightest sign of molestation.

By means of a specially devised offensive bomb, projected by a novel mechanism, the Germans are scattering thousands of leaflets and papers published in Russian among the Russian lines. All this matter contains appeals to the Russians to fraternize and to make a separate peace with the central powers. German prisoners taken in this sector explain that by similar bombs Mead was ordered to give and taken on this part of the German front, especially when telephone wires are cut off. The same prisoners state that large numbers of Teuton troops have been withdrawn to the western front, necessitating a delay in the offensive on the Riga front.

GOVERNMENT FLIERS BURNED TO CRISP

Two Aviators Testing Bombs Roasted to Death in Air.

(By the International News Service.) London, Aug. 20.—In the course of a test flight, two British aviators, Richard E. Mead, of Boston, and Charles A. Wall, Jr., of Buffalo, were killed late today when their biplane, after dropping 40 feet at the Curtiss flying field.

Mead and Wall had made a circuit of the field and had successfully dropped bombs. On their second circle of the field the young men were to their deaths. The plane was about 700 feet high when Wall prepared to launch the second bomb.

The watchers below saw Wall lean over the cockpit of the machine. There was a spark. In an instant the machine was in flames, and was operating it. He tipped it downward at an angle of 90 degrees. There was a brief flash of white and yellow flames and in an instant the craft had struck the ground.

Four automobiles filled with students and mechanics carrying medical supplies rushed to the scene. When they reached the machine they found the two blackened heads, with here and there a patch of the leather clothing that had been burned off. The wings of the machine were gone; the engine settled down from its cross members; the two charred, blackened and crisp bodies dropped to the ground. The men had been literally cooked to death.

Mead was a government aviator instructor detailed here from Mineola, L. I. Wall was a student there. The two aviators were making tests for the United States government of an artillery spotting bomb intended to be a ten-second signal for the observation officers.

ALLIES SMASH HUN LINES IN DRIVE ON 3 FRONTS

Concerted Action in Three Fighting Areas Now Under Way by Entente Nations, Driving Germans Back.

(By International News Service.)

London, Aug. 20.—The great allied "pincer" has swung into action again. France and Italy have launched the mightiest drives of the year with brilliant initial successes. England is keeping her bulldog grip on her new gains in Flanders and at Lens and is plowing ahead, slowly but surely.

In three of the main Continental fighting areas, actually on six widely separated fronts, a gigantic concerted campaign is under way.

BERLIN STATEMENT.

Tomorrow the Reichstag's main committee meets. As usual, the German military leaders will be called upon to give account of the situation. Yesterday all still seemed serene. Optimistic dispatches from Berlin spoke of an "improvement in the military situation" and of the central powers being "again in the ascendancy."

NAMES LOVETT COAL DICTATOR

Appointment Made by President to Relieve Shortage of Fuel.

Judge Robert S. Lovett, former head of the Union Pacific, and member of the War Industries Board, was placed in direct control of the coal situation in the United States, by President Wilson yesterday. Judge Lovett immediately exercised the authority given under the priority bill to issue an order to relieve the congestion of coal in the Middle West.

President Investigates.

Judge Lovett's order came after a lengthy conference with the President. Before talking with Judge Lovett, the President talked for more than three-quarters of an hour with the members of the Federal Trade Commission, and went over all the figures which have been gathered on coal production, shipments and prices. It is understood that Judge Lovett will be given absolute power in handling the coal situation, and that at least one other man will be named by the President to assist him in fixing prices and regulating production.

May Fix Priority.

The order issued is intended to relieve the situation in the Middle West, where the prospect of a serious shortage was imminent. There is only a short time left before navigation on the Great Lakes will close, and immediate action was necessary.

Judge Lovett refused to state whether his powers in dealing with the coal situation would extend beyond fixing the priority of shipments. It is believed, however, that he will be given almost absolute power in this respect, and while there will be others associated with him, his judgment will be final. It was pointed out yesterday, that with the priority law as a weapon, Judge Lovett, without authority, could force the prices down to what ever the President may decide to be just and proper.

President Wanted Haste.

President Wilson's keen interest in the situation and his urgent demand for haste in getting action was demonstrated by his conference yesterday. The President was accompanied by the Secretary of Commerce, and the President's agents with the Interstate Commerce Commission and got figures on car movements, then paid his visit to the Federal Trade Commission. David Wing, the government coal expert, was present at the conference and went over the figures prepared by the commission's agents with the President.

It is understood that a very definite idea of what the price of coal will be was given by the President. No announcement was made, however, although it was learned that the \$3 figure fixed by the Navy Department is considered too high.

With the situation in the Middle West taken care of, the President is expected to name a tentative price to fix and appoint the man or men who will have charge of stimulating production and attend to the details of an entangling immense work, as the costs of production will have to be price fixing. This latter task will be taken into consideration in naming prices.

BRITAIN WARNS NEUTRAL SHIPPING

Two Aviators Testing Bombs Roasted to Death in Air.

(By the International News Service.) London, Aug. 20.—In principle the British government is of the opinion, told the House of Commons today, that neutral shipping which has been persistently and continuously assisting Great Britain's enemies should be treated as the war on the same footing as enemy shipping.

Vessels that lie in port in consequence of the German government's threats, the minister added, would certainly be considered as assisting the belligerent objects of the enemy.

In Rumania the Teutons have made further headway in their efforts to cut off the Russo-Rumanian southern forces. Altogether 2,300 prisoners have been taken by them in the last twenty-four hours.

News of two terrific conflagrations came from the Balkan theater today. Fire from a thus far unexplained origin on Saturday devoured half of the walled city of Saloniki, the entente base in Macedonia, rendering 80,000 persons homeless. The Bulgarians, by a sustained top-intensity bombardment set the Serbian city of Monastir aflame, causing untold misery among the civil population. Two thousand shells were hurled into the city.

Automobile Advertising Last Sunday

The HERALD Carried 10,430 Lines	
The STAR " 6,576 "	
The POST " 6,071 "	
The TIMES (Saturday) 4,611 "	
(No Sunday Auto Section)	

For the Entire Month of July

The HERALD Carried 39,523 Lines of Auto Advertising	
The STAR " 34,394 "	
The POST " 30,295 "	
The TIMES " 26,797 "	

Student Aviator Killed at Wright Training School

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 20.—R. L. Hayes, young student aviator at the Wright aviation school, was killed today when he lost his balance while watching the operation of a revolving propeller on a Federal airplane and fell on the propeller.

His death was the first at the school. He is said to have lived at Tacoma, Washington.

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